

**PROGRESS IN NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY—An Annual Review—Volume VI.** Edited by E. A. Spiegel, M.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Experimental Neurology, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia. Grune and Stratton, New York, 1951. 562 pages. \$10.00.

This review of the year's literature in neurology and psychiatry has become so well established as to be a fixture. The quality of the various chapters varies as it must inevitably in such a compilation, but generally it is very good. The book should be in the hands of all specialists in the field, and selected portions of it make very profitable reading for the general practitioner as well. As in all such reviews the approach of the authors must be a compromise, with the result that all too frequently the treatment is too specialized and detailed for the reader seeking a broad knowledge of the field and yet does not embrace sufficient specific information for the reader interested in the restricted aspect of the subject under consideration.

Of the 562 pages, 175 are devoted to psychiatry. When one considers that the greatest number of readers will be in this specialty this may seem too little, yet an evaluation of the material presented lead this reviewer to the opposite conclusion. Several of the chapters are of unusual excellence, among which might be mentioned that on Peripheral Nerve Surgery by Woodhall and on Clinical Psychiatry by Simon and Bowman. The latter sound a word of caution regarding the present tendency of their colleagues to bring forth cures for the social ills of the world.

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**DYNAMIC PSYCHIATRY—Basic Principles—Volume One**—Louis S. London, M.D. Corinthian Publications, Inc., New York 16. 98 pages. \$2.00.

Presumably this is volume one of a series on so-called dynamic psychiatry. It is a curious mixture of the history of psychiatric thought and a discussion of the concept of the libido from a psychoanalytic point of view. Although the first chapter is entitled "The Evaluation of Psychotherapeutics from Antiquity to the Time of Freud," it ends with a single statement about the "reform of the insane asylums" by Tuke and Pinel in 1792, and disposes of the last 150 years of psychiatry with the following remark: "The further history of psychiatry is the story of the development of Freudianism, psychoanalysis and of the various schools of thought from which evolve the psychotherapeutic methods of today."! If anyone is interested in the origin and development of present day psychiatric concepts, he will not find them here.

The latter half of this little book is devoted to an explanation of the psychology of the libido as developed by Freud, Jung, Abraham and others; the style is lacking in clarity, and controversial questions are dogmatically presented with little or no elaboration. For example, "When women marry late in life due to repressed libido, they are more susceptible to trauma. This is due to the gelatinization or congealing of the libido and acts like the hardening of the skin causing perineal tears." The author's apparently hostile attitude to his patients is exemplified by his statement, "Those of us who have worked in state hospitals know how cowardly the insane are, and neurotics are likewise cowards." One will search in vain to find here any clear concept of dynamic psychiatry or principles of psychotherapy.

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**AMPUTATION PROSTHETIC SERVICE**—Earle H. Daniel, Director of Prosthetic Service, Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University. The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1950. \$7.00.

The author has presented a good comprehensive review of the general problem of amputation as it pertains to both the lower and upper extremities. The surgical aspects and

indications are not discussed. He has, however, discussed and presented reasons for choosing certain sites of amputation in both upper and lower extremities. These various sites are discussed from their functional standpoints as applied to the prosthesis which the patient will wear.

The care and preparation of a stump for the fitting of a prosthesis as well as presenting a program of exercises for the purpose of obtaining better control and strength of a stump are outlined. Psychological treatment of the amputee is most important and is well presented with suggestions for overcoming the rather common condition which he speaks of as "amputee's disease." There is also included a good discussion as to the selection of an artificial limb and its construction from the various types of material currently in use. The benefits and indications of the suction socket prosthesis for the above-knee amputation are shown. He also reviews the problems and types of prosthesis for upper extremity amputations including the satisfactory but not common cineplastic type of amputation and the prosthesis used for it. Certain problems are also present in the fitting of artificial limbs for children and changing conditions due to growth must be recognized.

It is a well illustrated book and with the general good discussion, should serve well as a reference book for amputees, limb fitters and surgeons. Surgeons who are not too well acquainted with the general problem of prosthetic devices and their application to amputation stumps could obtain pertinent information from it. It should be a valuable addition to medical libraries.

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**BONE AND JOINT DISEASES—Pathology Correlated with Roentgenological and Clinical Features**—J. Vernon Luck, M.S. (Ortho.), M.D., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S., Assistant Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, University of Southern California. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, 1950. \$16.50.

The reviewer decided after first inspecting this volume that it warranted more than hasty scanning. The text has been used as a reference book, and it has not been found wanting. General practitioners and members of various specialties will find the work helpful, because in the past it has been necessary for the physician to look up many references and to consult many textbooks to obtain a well rounded concept of any one of the diseases affecting bones and joints. This volume correlates the known pathology with roentgenological and clinical features.

To be more specific, the author includes recent concepts of certain pathologic entities not included in older textbooks. For instance, he reviews the modern ideas about osteoid osteomas and fibrous dysplasia of bone. Again, the general practitioner or specialist may want and find here concise information about coccidioides, yaws, echinococcosis, brucellosis, actinomycosis, blastomycosis, leprosy, etc., to enable him to make a diagnosis and institute proper treatment for patients under his care.

The text is illustrated by many excellent reproductions of gross as well as of microscopic sections portraying many phases of bone and joint pathology. A considerable number of these are in color. It is evident that the author had available many excellent roentgenograms, and very little detail has been lost in the reproductions.

The orthopedic specialist will likely be reminded that he had recognized the need of such a volume but had never put forth the effort needed to get the material together. He will also agree that as Dr. Luck has contributed such a helpful work, Dr. Luck is also duty-bound to continue to collect material and to revise his text as more information becomes available for subsequent volumes.